CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT ASSAILED.

The Millionaires of this Country Assert that Property Has the Divine Right to Rule Manhood. Triumph of Gold Means the Servitude of the Masses.

No single issue ever raised in the history of American politics exceeds in importance that of opening our mints and redeeming our currency from the control of those foreign and domestic corporations which seek to inflict on us as a permanent system their usurpation of the sovereign power of issuing and regulating the circulating medium.

The only single evil greater than corporation control of the taxing power is that of corporation control of the currency. It is greater because when the people are robbed, whether by direct or indirect taxation, the results quickly appear. But when the robbery is carried on through contraction of cash and the undue use of corporation credit paper they are brought to bankruptcy before realizing the cause.

The entire plutocracy is in open against our system of popular constitutional government. So far in every movement of class against people it never occurred before in our history—not even when the same class, under the leadership of the Tories of the United States bank, captured the administration of John Quincy Adams and so intrenched themselves in control of the government that they looked with contempt on the attempt made by the people under Jackson's leadership to dislodge them and restore popular government.

The wealth of the plutocracy of that day was trivial compared to the holdings of the same class now, but nevertheless the points of similarity between the campaign which won against them then and that which has now been inaugurated are striking in their suggestiveness of the way history repeats itself both in causes and results.

John Quincy Adams had been elected as a Democrat, but he abandoned the party, repudiated the principles to which it had pledged his administration and endeavored to revive the Federalistic party, whose fundamental maxim, as defined by Daniel Webster himself, was that all stable and orderly government must be based on property.

As the fundamental tenet of Democracy is that all just government must be based on manhood right and on the consent of the governed, the passes of the Democratic party felt the same hot resentment against the Adams administration which they now feel when they see federal officeholders controlling the action of conventions called at the instance of Mr. Whitney of the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Belmont, American agent of the Rothschild banks.

Andrew Jackson but voiced this just resentment of the masses when in his inaugural address he declared that it was the right of the people to eject from office those officials who had abused office in an attempt to dictate the result of elections. It was because the people had seen federal offices used to control state legislatures, to dictate nominations, to interfere at the polls, that Jackson denounced life tenure in office as foreign to the spirit of America and declared that whatever the evils of changes they were less than those of the permanent tenure which breeds in the officeholder the spirit of insolence and of despotism.

He was again the exponent and champion of the masses when he followed his attack on federal bureaucracy with a determined assault on the national bank and its control of the treasury and of congress. For this he was denounced in New York City and Boston as no other American president had ever been denounced before. But he did not swerve. With a supreme confidence in the people and in his own integrity, he forced the fighting, keeping the aggressive always and not stopping to defend himself until overwhelming victory showed that no man who really represents the cause of popular freedom need fear to appeal to the masses for support of the principles on which their freedom and progress depend.

On the issue as it was then presented appeal has once more been made to the people. The plutocracy has once more usurped control of the government. Democracy has once more been betrayed by those it trusted. Once more the millionaires of the country are in the field openly asserting that property has a divine right to rule manhood and that it is treason to deny it.

They have drawn their lines of class and caste and drawn them hard. Those of them who once called themselves Democrats do so no longer. They call the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, as they do the Republicanism of Lincoln, an evil thing. They say that the rule of the people is anarchy, and they threaten the country with the worst they can do against it unless they are allowed to name the next president and put Messrs. Hanna and Morgan, Whitney and Belmont in control at Washington as their agents.

The issue against African slavery was never so vital nor so sharply defined as this, for if these few thousand men who control more than half the wealth of the country can use it to control the government it means servitude for the people, regardless of race or color. But they cannot succeed. There is no money there are not riches and cannot be enough in America or in the world to impose plutocracy on America as a permanent condition.

Against plutocracy and class government the Democratic party has made its "appeal to Cæsar." And in America there is no king but Cæsar and Cæsar but the people.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE Best in the World

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. Get the Genuine.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

CHILDREN TEETHING

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with perfect SUCCESS. It SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

William Wagner of Washington, D. C., one of the crack bird shots of the country, is an authority on guns, ammunition and everything pertaining to his particular kind of sport. A Washington paper quotes some interesting things that Wagner said recently in the course of a general talk. First he told how rail shooting was damaged.

"A man must take high water to successfully shoot rails," said Mr. Wagner. "They are very timid birds and seek concealment above everything else. At low tide they hide at the roots of the reeds and keep in the thick leaves, and there is no getting them out. When the water rises, they are forced out of these places and cling to the reeds above water and rise when the bow of the skiff is pushed through. A good pusher is a valuable man to have handy at this sport, but he is hard to find nowadays. A good pusher keeps his skiff going where the experience tells him the rails are apt to be most plentiful, and he attends as much to keeping them when they rise and must be given the birds that are killed as he does to managing the skiff."

Mr. Wagner says he uses in small shot for general shooting 1¼ ounces of No. 8 shot is the best all-round load possible, he said. "A 10-gauge driven No. 8 shot will secure a bird or a squirrel, in my opinion, as quickly as a No. 5 or a No. 6, and there are more chances to hit with No. 8, because there are more of them in the load."

Bicycle Racing Is Popular.

The popularity of bicycle racing this year has been a surprise to many people, and to none more so than to two of three makers who were not slow to affirm that the racing would never support in popular favor certain other outdoor sports. All that cycle racing needed was proper management to carry it to the front, and it has had that this year. The racing board of the League of American Wheelmen has done excellent service this season, and the sport of cycle racing has the confidence of the wheelmen and the general public as well. Many feared that the dissolution of that intermediate class known as "class B" would hurt the sport, but the result has been just the reverse. Full fledged professionals masquerading as amateurs will not help any sport, and those were the conditions up to this year. The L. A. W. made a wise move when it took hold of the professionals, and it will be a wise thing at the next national assembly to admit professionals to membership in the organization. Rumors that a rival organization will take the field and run races in opposition to the L. A. W. are too ridiculous to receive serious attention. The league will continue to have supervision over racing, and if it does turn this branch of the sport over into other hands it will make the move of its own accord and not from fear of any opposition.—Philadelphia Times.

Sharkey's Rapid Rise.

Few boxers have attained an international reputation as rapidly as Tom Sharkey. Prior to the night he had a brief set to with Corbett he was practically unknown. He boxed Corbett with all the confidence possible in a man in his position and made good all the fine things people had said about him by more than holding his own with the man who was thought to have only one or two rivals for the championship of the world. His showing was so good that Corbett conceded it by at once entering into negotiations for a finish contest for $10,000 a side. Sharkey thinks that he is the strongest and the best fighter in the world. The sailor is not a mere athlete. His great breadth of shoulders and rapid way of moving are the principal things that attract an onlooker to him.—New York Sun.

Mills Will Compete.

Edwin W. Mills, the well known intercollegiate champion of New England, has notified the A. A. U. championship committee that he intends to compete in the one and the three mile runs on Saturday, Sept. 12, in New York. Mills is credited with the New England record for running one mile, and he will also be remembered for the magnificent form he showed at the recent intercollegiate games held by the Knickerbocker A. C. in Madison Square Garden, New York.

An "Ad." For "Pedlar" Palmer.

This is the way an English sporting paper (the London Sportsman) expresses its appreciation of a brace of British pugilists:

"Pedlar" Palmer, the eight stone champion boxer of the world, and his young brother, Matt, are again delighting their audiences nightly at the Roscommon Music hall, Liverpool. Young "Pedlar" goes to Brighton soon to get ready for his fight with Murphy of America, which takes place early in October.

Sporting Notes.

It is said that the candidates for the Williams university football team promise to form an eleven which will be a surprise.

The starter of the California Jockey club, J. B. Ferguson, has decided to remove part of his famous Kingston stud at Lexington, Ky., to California.

Jolt and Cyclone Proof.

The Pathlight

They who ride must see the road. The Pathlight makes bright the way. All dealers sell it. The Place & Terry Mfg. Co., 247 Centre St., N.Y.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

WORDS WITHOUT A RHYME.

English Language Contains Several Which Are Hard to Run Against.

There are a dozen words in the English language in everyday use for which enterprising people have despaired of ever finding a rhyme. The word "month," for example, is one of these. "Silver" is a word it seems very easy to secure a rhyme for, but as a matter of fact, trying to find something to rhyme with "silver" nearly drove a London writer of verse insane long ago. As a last resort he advertised in the newspapers and received but one reply. It came from the master of verbal contortion, W. S. Gilbert, Sir Arthur Sullivan's erstwhile partner, who submitted the word "chilver." He wasn't quite clear, he said, as to what a chilver might be, but he had seen the word in advertisements of sales of farm stock and had an idea, which is correct, that it described a species of sheep.

"Orange" is another word without rhyme. "Gulf" is also without an English partner, and "culm" and "cusp" are alike solitary. Many poets who have sought in vain for rhymes to "revenge" and "avenge" will not be appeased when they learn that but two exist—"penge" and "Stonehenge." "Coif" is now, happily for versifiers, growing obsolete, for there is no word which rhymes with it. "Scarf" has been daringly linked at the end of a line with "half" or "calf," but this is a practice to be discouraged. "Scalp" rhymes only with "Alp," but, like "babe" and "astrolabe," it would require much ingenuity to find an excuse for bringing these words into juxtaposition. "False" has on several occasions, by an abuse of poetic license, been associated with "valse," though the correct French pronunciation of the latter word would destroy the rhyme.

Of the names of places the African town of Timbuktu has long been famous for being without rhyme. The nearest success that any poet has ever attained in this respect was when in some old verses describing a desert hunt "cassowary" was made to rhyme with "missionary" and "Timbuktu" with "thin buck too."—New York Press.

O'CONNELL'S ELOQUENCE.

He Had Some Stereotyped Ornaments Which He Used Quite Freely.

Among the stereotyped ornaments of his eloquence was a favorite reference to "the majestic mountains and fertile valleys of green Ireland." Once at Athlone, in the very center of the flattest part of Ireland, he exclaimed in the perforation of a patriotic speech, "Look around, my friends, on the majestic mountains," etc.—compliance with which request would have severely tested the optics of his audience.

Another time, when boasting at the Corn Exchange of the great attendance at a meeting he had recently addressed at Kilkenny, he outdid Falstaff's 11 men in buckram somewhat after the following fashion: He began by stating the numbers present at the meeting at 50,000, "and who will deny," he continued, "that the cause must be important and the purpose strong that could assemble together these 50,000 men? Let no man say that they gathered merely from a feeling of personal regard or curiosity on my account. It would be absurd to suppose that 100,000 men would leave their homes to look at an elderly and rather corpulent gentleman. No, sir, when that peaceful army of 150,000 Irishmen congregated round me, their presence spoke, trumpet tongued, their firm resolution never to desist from the struggle until Ireland should have her own parliament again.

"And their multitudinous masses were as orderly and pacific as they were resolute and determined. Oh, with what unspeakable delight do I recognize in the conduct of those 200,000 noble fellows," etc. And thus sailed along, upborne upon the swelling tide of his imagination, each sentence adding at least 50,000 to the previous amount until at last he arrived at, I think, 300,000.—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

The Trautmannsdorf Fiddle.

The curious affection for old Cremona violins, tenors and basses is by no means a modern fancy. The Stradivarius violin, which my excellent father gave me when I was 16 years of age, was priced at 100 guineas in 1824. But, to go still farther back, we were told by the English newspapers that in September, 1773, there was sold by auction at Dresden the famous violin of Count Trautmannsdorf, grand equerry to the Emperor Charles VI, which he had purchased direct from the celebrated Tyrolean maker, Jacob Stainer. He paid him down in cash 70 golden crowns and undertook to provide the vender as long as he lived with a good dinner every day, as well as 100 florins a month in cash and every year a new coat, with golden brandenburghs, two casks of beer, lighting and fuel, and, in case he should marry, as many hares as he might require, with 12 baskets of fruit annually for himself and as many for his old nurse (housekeeper).—Phipson.

One on the Princess.

A good story of the late Princess Alice has come out on the occasion of the striking of a medal for the fishermen at Ushant. She once visited the mint unexpectedly at a time when some medals were being made for noncommissioned officers of the army. While she was being shown through the building, the officials thought it would be a neat thing to stamp her name and the date on one of the medals and present it to her. She accepted the gift and then burst out laughing. The inscription reads, "For long service and good conduct."

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A Little Italian Who Became a Famous Painter—That Yellow Jacket—A Home Without a Cooky Jar.

Leonardo da Vinci was very beautiful all his life, and even when quite small never found his lessons any trouble to him. He liked drawing and modeling best, however. Verrocchio was the name of his master, and he said when he first saw Leonardo's drawings, "He will be a great artist some day."

One day Leonardo's father brought a roughly made wooden shield to him and asked him to paint something on it. Leonardo had heard the story of Perseus and the wonderful Medusa's head which he gave to Athena to wear on her shield, so that when her enemies saw it they were turned to stone. He therefore determined to paint something on the shield that would horrify enemies at least, if it did not exactly turn them into stone. He gathered together serpents, lizards, bats and all the queerest little animals he could think of and shut himself up in a room alone with them. As he watched them squirming about, ideas came to him of a horrible monster, which he painted on the shield, wriggling out of a dark cavern. When he had finished, he placed the picture on an easel and called his father in to see it. His father, not expecting anything of the kind, rushed out of the room quite frightened. Leonardo called him back, saying:

"That is just the effect I wanted my picture to have. This is the shield you asked me to paint." Ser Piero was greatly astonished at his son's genius and sold the painting for a large sum of money. It is now lost, though there is a fine picture of a monster in Florence which some people think must be Leonardo's.

Leonardo was always fond of animals, especially horses, which he often drew and painted. He once kept quite a menagerie of animals, which we are told he cared for with infinite kindness and consideration. He was fond of very out of the way pets, such as glowworms, hedgehogs, etc. Often as he passed places where little birds were sold he would pay the price asked for them, open the cage doors and let them fly away. His favorite flowers were the cyclamen and columbine, both exceedingly graceful. These he has drawn with his fine, delicate touch more than once.

When Leonardo da Vinci was 30 years old he went to Milan, where he lived for 20 years. He charmed the Duke of Milan with the beautiful way he played upon and sang to the lute. When here, he painted his splendid picture, "The Last Supper," on the walls of a convent refectory. This painting took ten years to do and is rightly considered one of the most famous pictures in the world.

The Wooden Leg.

A captain had lost a leg in a battle. The general held him to be incapable to serve any longer and sent him his discharge. After four weeks the captain recovered, and he immediately had a wooden leg made. Then he went to the general and said:

"I can still serve. I walk with the wooden leg as well as with the natural one. Besides I go to battle to fight and not to run away."

The general at length took back the discharge. Soon afterward another battle occurred, and the captain was one of the first to attack the enemy. A cannon ball took away his wooden leg, and he fell down. The officers near by called to the soldiers:

"Go and fetch a surgeon!"

"That is not necessary," said the captain; "fetch a carpenter."

The City of Columns.

Palmyra, once named City of Palms, stands in ruined beauty in the Syrian desert and might perhaps be called the city of columns. The polished pillars in its famous temple of the sun would, laid end to end, form a line six miles long, while there are as many statues in the building as would make a whole regiment of graven images. In the main street there are no fewer than 1,500 columns, raised seemingly at the cost of private citizens, who appear to have had an eye to the gratifying of their vanity as much as to the beautifying of their now desolate town.

That Yellow Jacket.

The yellow jacket about which you have all heard so much in connection with the visit of the great Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, is more of a vest than a jacket. It is described in the New York Times as being made of yellow satin, without sleeves, and fitting the wearer closely. It reaches a little below the waist, and on the front is embroidered the royal dragon of China. Only five men in all the empire of China are entitled to wear it, and you may guess our recent guest, the wise and kindly Li Hung Chang, enjoys his high privilege.

Travels of a Life Buoy.

On the 8th of August, 1895, a vessel was shipwrecked in the Pacific ocean, and on the 2d of January, 1896, there was picked up in perfect condition on the eastern coast of Norfolk island a life buoy, bearing in plain letters the name of the lost steamer. For nearly five months the buoy had been drifting in the waves until it was cast ashore on the beach, some 900 miles from the scene of the disaster.

A Home Without a Cooky Jar.

A home without a cooky jar
Is not the home for me."
A home without a cooky jar
I hope to never see.

A home without a cooky jar
Is not at all my taste.
A home without a cooky jar
I turn from in much haste.

A home without a cooky jar,
Since days of Adam's fall,
Is a home without a cooky jar,
And just no home at all.

A home with a big cooky jar,
"Oh, that's the home for me!"
A home with a big cooky jar
I always hope to see.
—Good Housekeeping.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

For all Bilious and Nervous Diseases. They purify the Blood and give Healthy action to the entire system.

Cure DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION and PIMPLES

ADVERTISING

If you have anything you wish to advertise, write me for rates. I insert advertisements in all publications in the U.S., and my effort is to make your investment pay. Advertisements written and attractively put in type. Letters of advice written to intending advertisers. Correspondence invited.

B. L. CRANS, Ridgewood, N. J.

CANCER CURED

—AND A—

LIFE SAVED

By the Persistent Use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"I was troubled for years with a sore on my knee, which several physicians, who treated me, called a cancer, assuring me that nothing could be done to save my life. As a last resort, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after taking a number of bottles, the sore

began to disappear and my general health improve. I persisted in this treatment, until the sore was entirely healed. Since then, I use Ayer's Sarsaparilla occasionally as a tonic and blood-purifier, and, indeed, it seems as though I could not keep house without it."—Mrs. S. A. Fields, Bloomfield, Ia.

AYER'S

The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Pills Regulate the Liver.

Post Office Bulletin.

Post office is open 7.00 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.
Money order office 8 A. M. to 6. P. M.
Registry department, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Legal holidays, office is open 8 to 10 A. M. 4 to 5 P. M.

Incoming Mails.

	DUE.
From all points	7.00 a. m.
Brookdale	9.00 a. m.
N. Y., Eastern and foreign	10.00 a. m.
From Newark	10.10 a. m.
N. J., South and West	1.30 p. m.
From all points	3.40 p. m.
From all points north on G. R. R.	5.00 p. m.
N. J., South and West	5.30 p. m.

Outgoing Mails.

	CLOSE.
Montclair direct	7.00 a. m.
Glen Ridge direct	7.00 a. m.
Newark direct	7.45 a. m.
For all points	8.00 a. m.
For all points north on G. R. R.	9.15 a. m.
Brookdale	9.30 a. m.
For all points	11.20 a. m.
N. J. South and West	3.15 p. m.
N. Y., Eastern and foreign	3.30 p. m.
Registered mail	3.30 p. m.
All points via N. Y.	7.30 p.m.

WM. W. TAYLOR

SANITARY PLUMBER.

Steam, Gas and Hot Water Fitter,

21 BROAD STREET, Opposite Post Office.

Portable and Brick Set Furnaces, Ranges and Baltimore Heaters of every decription on and make Agents for all the leading makers of Steam and Hot Water Boilers and Hot Air Furnaces.

Remodeling of Defective Plumbing a Specialty

HOUSES CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC STREET SEWER.

All Work Guaranteed and Executed Promptly.

ELECTRIC WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Such as Electric Bell Hanging, Burglar Alarms, Gas Lighted by Electricity and Annunciators connected with windows, doors, etc.

TELEPHONE 72 B.

Ben-Hur Bicycles

"BETTER THAN EVER."

FOUR ELEGANT MODELS, $85.00 AND $100.00.

Art Catalogue Free.

CENTRAL CYCLE MFG. CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

No. 72 Garden Street.

Unanimous Choice

The New York Morning Journal recently offered ten leading makes of bicycles as prizes in a guessing contest, giving the winners free choice of any one of the ten machines. The result was ALL of the ten winners selected

Columbia Bicycles

The Journal accordingly bought ten Columbias, paying $100 each for them, without discount or rebate. On even terms few will choose a bicycle other than the Columbia

STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Unequalled, Unapproached.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
Factories and General Offices, Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity let us know.

Martin J. Callahan,

CONTRACTOR.

Flagging, Curbing and Paving

A supply of Door steps, Window sills and Caps, and Cellar Steps constantly on hand.

TONE YARD: ON GLENWOOD AVE NEAR D. L. & W. R. R. DEPOT

RESIDENCE N. THOMAS ST.

PATENT AND DRAUGHTING BUREAU

—OF—

AUG. M. TRESCHOW,

22 Clinton Street, Room 24

Opposite Y. M. C. A. Building, NEWARK, N. J.

At home evenings for those mechanics who are unable to call during the day.

AUG. M. TRESCHOW, C. E. 185 Liberty St. Bloomfield, N. J.

E. D. ACKERMAN,

Sanitary Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

SEWER CONNECTIONS.

316 GLENWOOD AVE.,

Near the Centre, BLOOMFIELD.

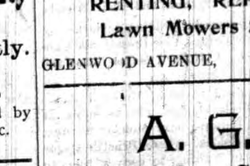
PORTABLE AND BRICK-SET FURNACES.

RANGES, Etc.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work

First-class work done. Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully Given

TELEPHONE 136 F.



Wise Housekeepers

are now putting in their winter stock of coal. It is cheaper, and better in every way. Dealers are not crushed with orders, and have time to take extra care and pains. We use scrupulous care. Every bit of dust and dirt is screened out of the coal we have. You pay us so much money, and we give you sound, clean coal, every bit of it COAL.

Martin Hummel & Son.,

Yard, 361 BROAD STREET.

Foot of Incline Plane.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

WILLIAM A. MOLTER,

Agent.

Keating, Lyndhurst, Majestic and other Cycles.

RENTING, REPAIRING, VULCANIZING,

Lawn Mowers Sharpened and Repaired.

GLENWOOD AVENUE, BLOOMFIELD

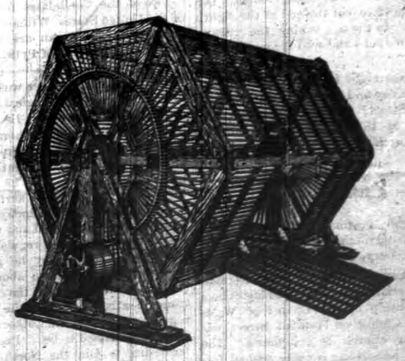
A. G. BATES.

Upholstering Steam Carpet Cleaning,

ESTABLISHMENT.

MANUFACTURER OF

Window Shades and Fine Hair Matresses.



Carpets Cleaned Fitted and Laid

411 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.,

PHONE 138.

A Full Line of Carpet Lining Always on Hand.

Umbrellas and Canes

Best Place to buy Umbrellas and Canes in Newark, is at

GARDINOR'S,

8 Academy Street, opp. Postoffice.

If your Umbrella need repairing or recovering, letter it, or send postal card and messenger will call for it. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. MORRIS HULIN, Proprietor. Established 18

VOL. XVI. [NEW SERIES] NO.

THE GOLD STANDARD FALLACY EXPOSED.

Can the gold standard be maintained by borrowing gold? Obviously not. Gold is not wanted for use at home, and it is not borrowed for that purpose. It is wanted for export; it is wanted to pay for imports or for interest on debts our people owe to other countries; for the carrying trade, etc. When will the necessity for borrowing for such purposes end? Manifestly only when we pay in some other way. The borrower does not keep the money he borrows; he pays it away. Borrowed gold never stays in the country that borrows it. Conditions that make it necessary to borrow gold will send it out again as fast as it is liberated. Gold stays only where it goes of itself, in the course of trade. Gold will stay in this country only as it comes here in the course of trade, and it will come here in that way on the one condition that prices here are enough below the price level of other countries to make this the best market to buy in—that is, to invest gold in. We can get gold and keep it in no other way.

High prices and the gold standard do not go together, and they cannot both be had at the same time. The one condition on which the gold standard can be maintained is low prices; that is, the conditions under which gold will come here of itself must first be created. Nor can debtor nations maintain an even price level with creditor countries. Prices must be lower with us than in countries owing no outside debts.

Besides exporting enough to pay for all our imports, we must pay annually, as interest and other charges, not less than $400,000,000. This must be paid with products of some kind or with gold. We can pay with products only on condition that we will sell as low as any other country, and we must compete with all other debtor countries for the privilege of trading in commodities.

The condition, therefore, on which the gold standard can be maintained here is not only lower prices than now, but prices lower than in countries not in debt—enough lower to induce our creditors to take of us commodities for what we owe them rather than demand gold.

No matter, therefore, how ruinous the fall of prices has been, nor what the consequences of a further fall may be, they must go a good deal lower before gold can be made to stay here, and until then we will not in fact be on a gold basis. That is the cost of the gold standard, and it can be had at no less sacrifice.

We have borrowed since 1893 $262,000,000. All that we have borrowed has gone from us, and all that we borrow will undoubtedly go in the same way. And will there not be the same necessity to borrow again when this is gone as now? If, after $260,000,000 had been borrowed, more borrowing is necessary, will the necessity stop at $500,000,000 or at $1,000,000,000? What will stop it? The truth is, every loan for such a purpose increases the necessity for more loans, and there is no end but the limit of credit, and that, of course, means bankruptcy.

This is so plain a proposition that anybody can see through it, and hard-headed men all over the country do see through it, if bankers don't, and are asking when it is to stop? If Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle think this policy has the approval of the people, let them take a trip through almost any part of the country outside of Wall street, and they will hear denunciations of it in language anything but complimentary to themselves or to their policy.

The truth is, plain people know the attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold is a blunder, and they believe it is approaching very near the line of criminal blundering.

Nor is it possible to change this condition by tariffs. If prices of commodities that must go to pay what we owe abroad, could be, and were, raised by tariffs above prices for like commodities in other countries, then our creditors would refuse to take goods and demand gold. And if a protective tariff cannot be made operative on the things produced by half our people, it ought not to be made to operate in favor of the other half, or for the benefit of one and the injury of another; and it cannot long be made to operate in that way, for it is not possible, by tariffs or in any other way, permanently to maintain a